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opening and sit there until the parents' return, apparently enjoying his view of the outside world. That this was not always the same bird was shown by the fact that the head was occasionally black and white and occasionally brown, for the sexes are markedly different even at this stage. Altho the young were well grown at this time, July 8, they had not left the nest on July 13, when we moved away from the vicinity.

## FROM FIELD AND STUDY

**Unexpected Birds at Santa Barbara in the Summer of 1910.**—1. *Oidemia deglandi*. A small flock, fifteen or twenty birds, I should say, past the entire summer here, where they were seen constantly by Mr. John H. Bowles and myself. It had not occurred to me that their presence could be worthy of record until I read in the new A. O. U. Check-List that non-breeding birds of this species had been found in summer "as far south as Monterey." I saw nothing of the species here in the summer of 1909.

2. *Marila affinis*. Two birds, a drake and a duck (or young male), were seen on the 6th, 15th and 16th of June, in a small fresh-water lake just outside of the city.

3. *Aechmophorus occidentalis*. A single Western Grebe was seen off the beach on the following dates: June 11, 13, 14, 19, 20, 26, 28, July 5, and August 29 and 30.

4. *Limosa fedoa*. A Marbled Godwit appeared on the beach, where it permitted a close approach, June 4.

5. *Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus*. A single Willet was found on the beach June 24, and July 8 and 24.—BRADFORD TORREY.

**A Correction.**—In THE CONDOR for November, 1909, I published an article on the nesting of the Broad-tailed Hummingbird (*Selasphorus platycercus*) in Gallatin County, Montana. Since then Prof. Wells W. Cooke has called my attention to the fact that the Broad-tailed Hummingbird is not ordinarily known to breed in Montana, while the Rufous Hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*) is known to breed there, tho not previously from that part of the State. Since the identification was by sight only, and that of a female bird, it is most probable that the bird which I saw was the Rufous Hummingbird. I was misled by the statement of the ranges of these species in the manuals, which led me to believe that the Rufous Hummingbird could occur only as a migrant in Montana, while the Broad-tailed, being found as far north as Idaho and Wyoming, might occur in southern Montana.—ARETAS A. SAUNDERS.

**The California Towhee in Oregon.**—The California Towhee (*Pipilo crissalis crissalis*) I have found to be fairly common at Kerby, Josephine County, Oregon. They are, however, so shy and keep so completely hidden in the thickest brush, except for occasional glimpses when flying from one thicket to another, that it is almost impossible to collect specimens. I have not succeeded in finding a nest, but have taken some skins which seem to differ appreciably from skins taken farther south.

I saw California Towhees first in 1901 on the East Fork of the Illinois River  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of the California line, and I have seen them along the river in suitable places for about 12 miles farther north. This area includes all of the level, open river valley in these parts, the high mountains or foothills coming right down to the river north and south of it. There seem to be suitable places along the West Fork of the river, but I have not seen any of the birds there. I have not seen them earlier than May or later than October.—CHARLES W. BOWLES.

**Southern California Breeding Records of the Western Grasshopper Sparrow.**—The Western Grasshopper Sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum bimaculatus*) is recorded by H. W. Henshaw as breeding on the coast near Santa Barbara in 1875.

J. E. Law has noted the species all thru the summer months in the San Fernando Valley, Los Angeles County, and on one occasion took an adult female containing a fully formed egg.

J. S. Appleton has found this bird a fairly common resident of the Simi Valley, Ventura County. He took a set of 4 eggs advanced in incubation May 11, 1896, and a set of 5, incubated about one-half, May 15th of the same year. Both nests were on the ground in a barley field.

I found several pairs of Grasshopper Sparrows, all apparently breeding, in a barley field near Gardena, Los Angeles County, in May and June, 1910. On June 2, I found a nest containing 4 young just beginning to fly, and collected the female bird.—G. WILLETT.